

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 4970.

日五十二月八年九十二緒光

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1903.

四拜禮

號五十月十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... " 18,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCALLED ..... " 6,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,210,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKYO. KOBÉ.  
NAGASAKI. LONDON.  
LYONS. NEW YORK.  
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.  
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.  
TIENTSIN. NEWCHANG.  
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.  
FARR'S BANK, LD.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND  
SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.  
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TARO HODSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1903. [10]

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$10,000,000  
Silver Reserve ..... \$6,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.  
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq.  
E. Goss, Esq.  
C. Michell, Esq.  
H. Schubart, Esq.  
E. Shellin, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:  
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1903. [13]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the Bank is to receive

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 Per

Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [14]

### THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... \$1,000,000

Paid up Capital ..... \$324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors—

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. J. Scott Harton, Esq.

Chow Tung Shing, Esq. J. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed ..... 5 %

Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [15]

### THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Sh. Tael 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Hankow

Calcutta

Tientsin

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [16]

### GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (AMERICAN BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1864.  
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... U.S. Gold \$2,000,000  
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,180,000

Gold \$7,180,000

Head Office—NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.

F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.

LONDON BANKERS:

FARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

4, DES VŒUX ROAD.

General Banking and Exchange business

transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 2 1/2 per annum.

" 6 " 3 1/2 "

" 12 " 4 1/2 "

E. F. GROS,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [16]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid in, ... Gold \$4,000,000 ... \$20,000

Surplus (Reserve) Gold \$4,000,000 ... \$20,000

Total ..... Gold \$8,000,000 ... \$1,640,000

Capital and Surplus authorised, Gold \$10,000,000

... \$2,055,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of

Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries

on every description of Banking and Exchange

business. Money received on Current Deposit

Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum

on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit

as follows:

For 12 months, 4 1/2 per annum.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 3 " 3 1/2 "

HONGKONG BRANCH:

20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1903. [100c]

### IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE

OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Tael.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.

CANTON. PENANG.

CHEFOO. SINGAPORE.

HANKOW. TIENTSIN.

PEKING.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collec-

tion Bills of Exchange drawn on the above

places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-

fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities.

Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

3 1/2 per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

4 1/2 " " " 6 " "

5 1/2 " " " 12 " "

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1903. [12]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE

HOLDERS ..... £800,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £745,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " " 6 " " 3 1/2 "

" " " 3 " " 3 " "

T. P. COCHRANE,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [11]

## Ships.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	BORNEO G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	Noon, 16th October	Freight and Passage.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and BOMBAY (Calling at Penang if sufficient inducement offers).	MAZAGON W. H. S. Hall	About 16th October	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	BENGAL G. Philip	About 23rd October	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	COROMANDEL G. M. Montford	Noon, 24th October	See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1903. [4]

### IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUER, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK-SEA AND BALTIC PORT.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,

AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers

and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 28th October.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 11th November.
HAMBURG	WEDNESDAY, 25th November.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 9th December.
KONIG ALBERT	WEDNESDAY, 23rd December.
KIAUTSCHOU	WEDNESDAY, 6th January, 1904.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th January, 1904.
GERA	WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 1904.
SEIDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 17th February, 1904.
APRILS	WEDNESDAY, 30th March, 1904.
HAMBURG	WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1904.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1904.

\* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "ROON,"

of the NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain G. Meiners, with MAILS, PASSEN-

GERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and

GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, Cargo and

Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, and Parcels

will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50

and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardsesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS. [563c]

Hongkong, 14th October, 1903.

## Intimations.

### TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL OFFER for ONE MONTH only of  
our Surplus Stock of Suitings at the  
following Exceptional Prices.

FLANNEL LOUNGE SUITS - - - - - \$20-\$25  
TWEED AND CASHMERE SUITS - \$30 -  
BLUE SERGE SAC SUITS - - - - - \$40-\$45  
WORSTED AND ANGOLA SUITS - - \$40-\$45  
BLACK TWILL DRESS SUITS - - - \$55 -

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1903. [732c]

### THOMAS' HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, comfortably furnished, and most centrally situated, being in  
close proximity to the Banks and principal business places.

SPECIALLY REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

810c]

### MACAO HOTEL

(Late HING KEE HOTEL.)

This FAVOURITE and LONG ESTABLISHED Hotel is situated on the SEA-FRONT  
commanding a MAGNIFICENT VIEW of the Harbour and adjacent islands, and is open to  
the COOL SOUTHERLY BREEZES in Summer.

The BED-ROOMS are LARGE, COOL, AIRY, WELL-VENTILATED and HAND-

SOMELY FURNISHED. THE CUISINE is EXCELLENT and under direct EUROPEAN

superintendence.

PIC-NIC, SHOOTING or BOATING parties specially catered for. A commodious and

comfortable stern-wheel HOUSE-BOAT, with sleeping accommodation for six passengers and

EVERY CONVENIENCE, is provided for the use of visitors AT REASONABLE RATES.

A MILITARY BAND PLAYS in the Gardens, close to the Hotel, three times a week.

SEA BATHING.

STEAMERS to and from Macao, every MORNING and AFTERNOON.

WM. FARMER,  
Proprietor and Manager.

641c]

## Intimations.

**Bovril—**  
the food-beverage.

BOVRIL is food and drink combined. It is not only a delightful beverage, but a valuable nourisher and energiser as well.

Cooks find that BOVRIL doubles the value of soups, gravies, hashes, made dishes, &c.

## JAPAN COALS.

### THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzum, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Milke, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Maruoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsukakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokihara and other Coals.

### H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Picnic parties furnished with wines, etc., at a moment's notice.

Contracts made on special terms with Caterers, Committees, Messes and Captains of Steamers. All Wines, Spirits and Beers supplied are guaranteed.

Price list on application. TELEPHONE No. 135.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1903. [952c]

### "MOUNT VERNON" PURE RYE WHISKY.







## TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Signed at Shanghai, China, on the Eighth day of October, A.D. 1903.  
(Translated from the Chinese text for the "Shanghai Mercury.")  
[Continued.]

## ARTICLE III.

Citizens of the United States may frequent, reside and carry on trade, industries and manufactures, or pursue any lawful avocation, in all the ports or localities of China which are now open or may hereafter be opened to foreign trade and residence; and, within the suitable localities at those places which have been or may be set apart for the use and occupation of foreigners, they may rent or purchase houses, places of business and other buildings, and rent or lease in perpetuity land and build thereon. They shall generally enjoy as to their persons and property all such rights, privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the nation the most favoured by these respects.

## ARTICLE IV.

The Chinese Government, recognizing that the existing system of levying dues on goods in transit, and especially the system of taxation known as *likin*, impedes the free circulation of commodities to the general injury of trade hereby undertakes to abandon the levy of *likin* and all other transit dues throughout the Empire and to abolish the offices, stations and barriers maintained for their collection and not to establish other offices for levying dues on goods in transit. It is clearly understood that, after the offices, stations and barriers for taxing goods in transit have been abolished, no attempt shall be made to establish them in any form or under any pretext whatsoever.

The Government of the United States, in return, consents to allow a surtax, in excess of the tariff rates for the time being in force, to be imposed on foreign goods imported by citizens of the United States and on Chinese produce destined for export abroad or coastwise. It is clearly understood that in no case shall the surtax on foreign imports exceed one and one-half times the import duty leviable in terms of the final Protocol signed by China and the Powers on the seventh day of September, A.D. 1901; that the payment of the import duty and surtax shall secure for foreign imports, whether in the hands of Chinese or foreigners, in original packages or otherwise, complete immunity from all other taxation, examination or delay; that the total amount of taxation, inclusive of the tariff export duty, leviable on native produce for export abroad shall, under no circumstances exceed seven and one-half per centum *ad valorem*.

Nothing in this article is intended to interfere with the inherent right of China to levy such other taxes as are not in conflict with the provisions.

Keeping these fundamental principles in view the High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following method of procedure.

The Chinese Government undertakes that all offices, stations and barriers of whatsoever kind for collecting *likin*, duties, or such like dues on goods in transit, shall be permanently abolished on all roads, railways and waterways in the nineteen Provinces of China and the three Eastern Provinces. This provision does not apply to the native Customs offices at present in existence on the seaboard, at open ports where there are offices of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and on the land frontiers of China embracing the nineteen Provinces and the three Eastern Provinces.

Wherever there are offices of the Imperial Maritime Customs, or wherever such may be hereafter placed, native Customs offices may also be established, as well as at any point either on the seaboard or land frontiers.

The Government of the United States agrees that foreign goods on importation, in addition to the effective five per centum import duty as provided for in the Protocol of 1901, shall pay a special surtax of one and one-half times the amount of the said duty to compensate for the abolition of *likin*, of other transit dues besides *likin*, and of all other taxation on foreign goods, and in consideration of the other reforms provided for in this article.

The Chinese Government may recast the foreign export tariff with specific duties, as far as practicable, on a scale not exceeding five per centum *ad valorem*; but existing export duties shall not be raised until at least six months' notice has been given. In cases where existing export duties are above five per centum, they shall be reduced to not more than that rate. An additional special surtax of one-half the export duty payable for the time being, in lieu of internal taxation of all kinds, may be levied at the place of original shipment or at the time of export on goods exported either to foreign countries or coastwise.

Foreign goods which bear a similarity to native goods shall be furnished by the Customs officers, if required by the owner, with a protective certificate for each package, on the payment of import duty and surtax, to prevent the risk of any dispute in the interior.

Native goods brought by junks to open ports, if intended for local consumption, irrespective of the nationality of the owner of the goods, shall be reported at the native Customs offices only, to be dealt with according to the fiscal regulations of the Chinese Government.

## Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.  
HONG KONG, 15th May, 1901.

## Entertainment.

## LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A PROMENADE CONCERT in aid of the Fund of the Ladies' Benevolent Society will be held on THE VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND, (Kindly lent for the occasion), on SATURDAY, 17th October, 1903, at 9 P.M.

ADMISSION: \$2. (Numbered and Reserved) \$1. Sailors, Soldiers and Volunteers in Uniform 50 cents.

TICKETS can be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH and the Committee of the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

If the Weather is Unfavourable the Concert will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, 17th October, 1903. [1231e]

## Masonic.

EOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1903. [1253e]

VICTORIA CHAPTER, No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above CHAPTER will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1903. [1255e]

## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Ozama*.  
From Australia, &c., ex S.S. *Himalaya*.  
From Calcutta, &c., ex S.S. *Palermo*.  
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and E. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Cargo will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent, in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1903. [1256e]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and E. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.  
From Malabar Coast, ex S.S. *Nazab*.  
From Calcutta, &c., ex S.S. *Nazab*.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent, in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1903. [1257e]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDEUTSCHER HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PREUSSEN," of the NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must be presented before the 20th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1903. [1258e]

## Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"GAELIC" are hereby notified that their Goods are at their risk being discharged into Lighters and/or landed into our Godowns Nos. 1 and 2, at Kennedy Town, (Marine Lot 243), and delivery may be had either from Lighters or from our Godowns upon countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 16th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 19th instant or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. STUART THOMSON, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1903. [1259e]

FROM HAMBURG, EMDEN AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ARTEMISIA,"

Captain Gronmeyer, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1903. [1250e]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVORLICH,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "S'KH,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND ANTWERP.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1903. [1256e]

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP AND SINGAPORE.

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"MARBURG,"

Captain Stern, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1903. [1254e]

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstructive Coughs or Colds and those afflicted with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves, rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in fat oval bottles. Beware of imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Ltd. in all Colonies.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1903. [1255e]

## Intimations.

## YOU WILL NOT BE DECEIVED.

That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective remedy known as

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be to plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Scrofula, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Impurities of the Blood. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dailie, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Like all good things it is imitated. Sold by chemists throughout the world and A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

## MADAM FLINT &amp; CO.

## IMPORTERS OF FRENCH

## MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

## MATERIAL ACCEPTED AND DESIGNED

## during the Summer Months.

## PRICES MODERATE

## CONNAUGHT HOTEL: Rooms 4 and 5.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37 lbs. net \$4.75 ex Factory.  
In Bags of 25 lbs. net \$2.85 ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903. [1259e]

## THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

## NOTE

## ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

to arrive this month. Specially and most carefully chosen, direct

FROM THE FACTORIES

BY OUR

MR. ROBINSON

NOW IN EUROPE.

## GREAT REDUCTIONS

in our present stock of Pianos and Musical Goods.

A quantity of old music still left, being sold very cheap. Call in and see what we have. All enquiries will be most courteously and promptly answered.

THE APOLLO PIANO PLAYER

RECITALS DAILY

Price from \$450 up.

PATTI ENDORSES THE APOLLO.

Adeline Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) has given another great testimonial to the Apollo Piano Player. She was so delighted with the instrument that she purchased by her last year that this second testimonial is even stronger than the first one that she gave.

Mrs. Patti says that the Apollo never has given her the slightest trouble and that the new concert grand is one of the most wonderful and perfect piano-players that she has ever seen.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [1259e]

## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
HITACHI MARU J. Campbell.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	SATURDAY, 17th Oct., at Daylight.
RIJUN MARU F. L. Pyne.	VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	TUESDAY, 20th Oct., at 4 P.M.
KAWACHI MARU H. Fraser.	KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	FRIDAY, 23rd Oct., at Daylight.
KINSHU MARU T. Harrison.	BOMBAY and KARACHI.	MONDAY, 26th Oct., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY MARU T. Mural.	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	FRIDAY, 30th Oct., at Noon.
WAKASA MARU J. B. MacMillan.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	SATURDAY, 31st Oct., at Daylight.
IYO MARU C. H. Butler.	VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	MONDAY, 2nd Nov., at 4 P.M.

\* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between MOJI and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

T. S. TAKAYANAGI  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1903.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 20th October, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "ERNEST-SIMONS," Captain Fromant, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian Line S.S. *Ville de la Ciotat* bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1903. [1004e]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, WASH., IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers. Tons. Captains. 1903.

Shawmut..... 9,606 W. M. Smith..... Nov. 11

Olympia..... 2,837 A. Dixon..... Nov. 25

Tacoma..... 2,812 M. Ridley..... Dec. 15

Victoria..... 3,502 J. Truebridge..... Dec. 19

Trenton..... 9,606 T. W. Garlick..... Dec. 21

Lyral..... 4,417 G. V. Williams..... Jan. 21

\* Cargo only.

Steamers marked (\*) have no passenger accommodation.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe.



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE  
SEEDS,  
FOR THE SEASON 1903-1904.

ORDERS are now being executed from  
New Stocks only.

PRICED CATALOGUES, with hints on  
Gardening can be obtained free on Appli-  
cation.

These SEEDS are supplied to us by  
the BEST GROWERS IN THE WORLD.  
It is essential to use particular care when  
sowing and to exercise supervision over the  
Chinese Gardeners, whose "old custom"  
methods of dealing with the Seeds may  
sometimes lead to disappointing results.

## CLAY'S FERTILISER.

For use in the garden generally.

## RANSOME'S LAWN-MOWERS.

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the  
Market.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED,

SEEDSMEN, &amp;c.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE &amp; CO.,

祥利廣

TEMPORARY STORE:

1ST FLOOR, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
(above Messrs. H. Price & Co.)

FURNITURE  
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,

DINING-ROOM,

and BED-ROOM  
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,

GLASS, and

CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF

FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

COUNTERPANES.

COOKING-RANGES,

KITCHEN UTENSILS, and

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC  
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.

GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1903.

CARMICHAEL AND  
CLARKE,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

SHIPBUILDERS,

SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong.

A. B. C. Code, 2nd Edition.

A. C. Code.

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1903.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer  
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in  
the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to the Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is  
accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an  
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.  
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the  
world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-  
five cents.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1903.

## THE INTERPORT MATCH.

Heartily congratulations to the Hongkong  
Cricket team on their brilliant victory over  
the pick of Shanghai. It is the unexpected  
that always happens, especially in China,  
and this latest proof of the truth of the old  
adage will come as one of the greatest  
surprises yet recorded in Far Eastern sport.  
It was known in Shanghai a month ago that  
the Northern port would be in a position to  
put a splendid eleven into the field, if all the  
crack players were fit and well when the time  
for the tussle arrived, and it was believed  
that the team would include four first-class  
bowlers, five goods bats, three of whom  
were useful change bowlers, and two smart  
wicket-keepers. On September 4th seven-  
teen players were chosen for special practice  
with a view to the selection from them of  
the team to represent the port, and a  
stronger lot it would have been difficult to  
find. In Hongkong, the Cricket Club had  
much against which to contend in the  
selection of a representative eleven. The  
experiment of having to start such an im-  
portant match so early in the season before  
our men had had any practice, either in  
batting or together in the field, seemed likely  
to result in a conspicuous defeat, and there  
were not many in Hongkong who felt as-  
sured that the local Eleven would pull off a  
win for the Colony. But some were con-  
fident that they would give Shanghai a  
rough game. Speaking at the annual  
meeting of the Club last month the Pre-  
sident said that, taking things all round, the  
account of themselves up North. And now  
we have seen that the most sanguinary ex-  
pectations have been more than realised. Since  
the commencement of operations an unusual  
amount of interest appears to have been  
aroused in the respective scores, and the  
wires from our correspondent at Shanghai,  
who has kept us well posted in the progress  
of the game, have been eagerly awaited by  
our readers. The crowning cable, printed  
elsewhere in this issue, brought the glad  
tidings of a victory for Hongkong by an  
innings and 23 runs, and the Eleven  
may rest assured of an enthusiastic welcome  
from their fellow-citizens on their return to  
this port.

FRANCE AND THE WAR SCARE  
IN THE EAST.

It is a matter of interesting speculation to  
many what France's attitude would be in the  
event of an outbreak of hostilities between  
Russia and Japan in the Far East, and it  
remains an open question as to whether the  
existing treaty between the Republic and the  
Government of the Great White Bear—which  
is supposed to constitute an assurance  
of mutual aid in event of either of these two  
nations being attacked in Europe by the  
joint forces of the Triple Alliance—contains  
a clause relative to the support of Slavonic  
action in Asia. The existence of any such  
agreement would, in event of a rupture  
between the Courts of Tokio and St. Peters-  
burg, be of most serious consequence to the  
present amicable understanding, but lately  
established, between Great Britain and the  
French Republic, since the treaty of  
arbitration concluded only a few days ago  
could have no possible effect upon our  
defensive alliance with Japan. It should  
be the earnest wish of all that our excellent  
relations with France should continue without  
break, yet we cannot afford to blind ourselves  
to the continued activity of our neighbours  
in Indo-China, where military prepara-  
tion have been steadily going on since the  
beginning of the present year; and one asks  
oneself if this increase of effectiveness is not  
co-ordinate with the simultaneous prepara-  
tions of the Russian authorities in the north.  
Mention has been made on several occasions  
in these columns, during the last few  
months, concerning the strenuous efforts  
made by the French Colonial Govern-  
ment to strengthen their military  
and naval position in the East, and  
attention has been drawn to M. Beau's

statements on the subject, made lately  
before the *Congress Superior* at Saigon when  
the Governor declared that the army in the  
colony was "thoroughly" to receive important  
reinforcements. These promises are already  
being fulfilled, and reliable information  
reaches us to the effect that a regiment of  
Colonial Infantry (French troops) a battalion  
of the Foreign Legion, a regiment of native  
troops and five batteries of artillery have  
just been added to the strength of  
the army in French Indo-China. In  
addition to this increase, active steps are  
being taken by the Headquarters Staff, at  
Hanoi, to reorganise the reserve forces of the  
colony, and the application of the new system  
will mean a considerable augmentation of  
the number of trained men placed at the  
disposal of the military authorities in event  
of war. The fortifications along the sea-  
coast are being considerably strengthened  
and the forts at Haiphong, Hongay and  
Cape St. James are to receive guns of a more  
powerful calibre and longer range than they  
were armed with in the past. These important  
positions are also being strongly fortified in the  
rear, so as to render them almost impregnable  
from the land-side. During his speech M.  
Beau insisted on the danger which existed  
of an attack on the colony from the sea,  
and informed his hearers that, to guard  
against such an eventuality, the naval ex-  
perts had decided to maintain in continual  
readiness a fleet of gunboats, destroyers and  
submarines, whose duty it would be to  
patrol the coast-line. The numerous natural  
harbours existing along the shores of Ton-  
king, Annam, Cochinchina and Cambodia  
would serve as havens in which their boats  
could shelter in safety. It would appear,  
from the declaration of the Governor Gen-  
eral, that this small fleet would act entirely  
on the defensive, under the directions of the  
senior naval officer at Saigon, and would  
not be considered as part of the French  
fleet in Chinese waters. In an editorial,  
published in May last, we pointed out that,  
under the existing conditions, France could  
dispose of sufficient men to allow of her  
sending four thousand infantry and four  
batteries of artillery out of the colony, with-  
out weakening her defensive line; owing,  
however, to the new addition to the strength  
of her colonial army, she could now increase  
this mobile force by at least a thousand  
infantry. In the article aforementioned, we  
gave the total strength of the French forces  
in Indo-China as 34,000 infantry, 108 guns  
and details, but thanks to the reinforcements  
just received, in the form of three additional  
corps and five batteries, the army in the  
colony will now consist of about 38,000 men,  
and Europeans, the remainder being Annam-  
ese, and there are also a few Muongs and  
Thios (mountaineers). We suppose that our  
Home Intelligence Department is fully  
aware of the composition and strength of  
this army, which is anything but a negligible  
quantity; for it is best to be prepared for all  
eventualities, and it is also as well to know  
what means of attack could be placed at  
the disposal of Russia by her ally in the  
South. The majority of us are certainly  
ardent disciples of peace—though not at  
any price—as Bismarck once told the  
world, the best way to assure peace  
is to be thoroughly prepared for war,  
and there is probably a good deal of  
truth in this aphorism.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FROM 4th to 10th instant inclusive, 20 steamers  
arrived at Swatow, twelve being British, four  
German, three Japanese, and one Chinese.

BANGKOK thieves have been stealing electric  
light wire, the latest case being notified a few  
days since when they managed to cut a length  
in one of the main roads and get away without  
being detected.

THE international sugar committee will meet  
to-day at Brussels, to receive the announce-  
ment of Russia and Denmark, that they will  
join the stipulations agreed upon by the other  
Powers interested.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial  
and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge  
with thanks the following donation to the funds  
of the Hospitals:

ANON. \$5

A SHAMAN from the sailing ship *Paul Reue*  
appeared at the Magistracy this morning to  
answer a charge of being drunk and incapable  
in the public street last night. Mr. Sercombe  
with imposed a fine of \$3 or seven days' imprisonment.

A CHEFOO correspondent wired to the *N. C. D. News* on the 10th inst. "The Japanese  
have occupied Masampo. War will be official-  
ly declared noon to-morrow (Sunday)." No  
wonder the European press is rather perplexed  
by the daily reports!

"I PICKED them up in the street," was the  
absurd explanation tendered by a coolie at the  
Magistracy this morning when charged with  
stealing a suit of cotton clothing, value \$5, the  
property of a boiler-maker at Hung Hom. Mr.  
Sercombe Smith sent him to prison for a  
month with hard labour.

French Kodak film plenty of them, at Le Mun-  
yon's, 31, Des Vieux Road. *Advt.*

One more chance to buy a Kodak for \$5.10  
good Kodak. Le Munyon, 31, Des Vieux  
Road. *Advt.*

COMMANDER Robert Patton Jenkins, of the  
Royal Navy, retired, who has died at Street-  
ham, was senior lieutenant of the *Amethyst*  
during the blockade of the Canton River and  
the western suburb of Canton, commanding  
her barge at the destruction of the Fatsan  
fleet of war-junks on June 1, 1857, and at the  
capture of Fort Chuenpec on June 18.

A QUARRY foreman, named J. Sella, who has  
been employed in the Siamese mines for several  
years, was murdered at Muok Lek, Bangkok,  
on 1st inst. It is stated that there was a quarrel  
among the Laos coolies, and that Mr. Sella  
intervened and was stabbed in the neck. The  
murderer escaped, and, up to the present, the  
police have not succeeded in effecting his arrest.

Now that the appointment of Dr. Bourne as  
Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster  
has been confirmed, rumour is busy as to his  
successor in the bishopric of Southwark, even  
before the Chapter has met to make a selection.  
Among the names mentioned in this  
connection is that of Monsignor Patrick Fen-  
ton, who acted as Vicar-Capitular during the  
interregnum at Westminster.

CHAN Hing, with three others not in custody,  
was charged at the Magistracy this morning  
with stealing \$2.20 from an Indian shop at  
No. 200 Hollywood Road. The four men  
entered the shop and asked to see some  
pictures. Defendant then knocked down a  
lamp while the others grabbed the money box  
and departed. The defendant was caught and  
sent to gaol for three months.

Framing, fancy and artistically done by Le  
Munyon, 31, Des Vieux Road. *Advt.*

As the result of an arrangement recently  
arrived at by the Russian Government and the  
Emir of Bokhara, the finances of that country  
will shortly be placed under complete Russian  
control. The Ministry of Finance is drawing  
up the details of the regulations, by which the  
new arrangement will be brought into force.  
It has already been decided that henceforth  
Bokharan money shall be struck only at the  
St. Petersburg mint.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the  
Band of the 14th Bombay Infantry on the New  
Parade Ground on Monday the 19th instant  
from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

Turkish March from "The Ruins of Athens".....Beethoven  
Overture to "Juana".....Suppe  
Spanish Valse....."Saragossa".....O. Langey  
Selection from "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein".....Offenbach  
Song....."O dry thee tears" Teresa del Riego  
Selection from "Three Little Maids".....P. A. Rubens  
Melody in F.....God Save the King.

A BOATMAN and a boatwoman appeared  
before Mr. Sercombe Smith at the Magistracy  
a lawful possession of 51 pounds and 185  
pounds, respectively, of white Manila rope,  
reasonably suspected of having been stolen or  
unlawfully procured. The woman stated that  
she purchased part of the rope five years ago,  
and the small remaining piece was left in her  
charge by a friend last night. His Worship  
imposed a fine of \$50 or two months' hard  
labour each.

Do your own developing without a dark room  
by using an Eastman developing machine.  
Le Munyon. *Advt.*

THE Colonial Secretary forwards us a notifica-  
tion to the effect that copies of the first report  
of the Cancer Research Fund, under the direc-  
tion of the Royal College of Physicians of  
England, containing valuable reports of cancer  
research work, together with copies of the  
speeches delivered by the Prime Minister and  
others at a meeting of the general committee  
of the fund on the 30th of July last, can be  
consulted by those interested, at the library of  
Government Civil Hospital by arrangement  
with the Superintendent.

By kind permission of Major Radcliffe and  
officers, the Band of the 33rd Burma Infantry  
will play the following programme of music,  
during dinner, at the King Edward Hotel,  
to-morrow, Friday, the 16th inst. (weather  
permitting).

March....."Dionaea".....Blas.  
Overture....."Tuncredi".....Rossini  
Selection....."The Girl from Kays".....Walt. Cressly  
Song....."The Caterpillar".....Edward Carey  
and the Rose"  
Selection....."En Cloches de".....Planquette  
Valse....."Reine du Danube".....Berges.  
Mazurka....."La Comtesse".....Tansieaux.  
God save the King.

A DELIGHTFUL story is going the rounds of  
Marienbad of an incident which is said to have  
happened while King Edward was out motor-  
ing recently. While His Majesty was driving  
he overtook an old peasant woman, staggering  
along under the weight of a huge bundle of  
chopped wood. Perceiving the difficulty with  
which she plodded along, the King had his car  
stopped and asked her where she wanted to go.  
On being told, the King invited her to jump  
into his motor-car. She, however, seemed to  
regard the car with suspicion, and said she had  
never been in such a thing in her life. "Never  
mind," said the King, "now's your chance."  
But she still objected, and said she was too  
dirty to sit among fine gentlemen. The King  
would have no refusal, and, having overcome  
her scruples, she climbed into the car, and was  
whirled to her destination without the least  
idea who had befriended her. As the King set  
her down he pressed a gold piece into her  
hands.

Mail your films and Kodak orders to Le Mun-  
yon, P. O. B. 368. *Advt.*

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer  
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer  
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

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made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer  
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

Little presidential address of Sir Norman Lock-  
yer to the British Association at its opening  
meeting at Southport dealt with the part of  
scientific education in the equipment of Great  
Britain for the fight against foreign competi-  
tion. A body was needed to deal with the or-  
ganisation of science in the interest of national  
progress, and the British Association by its  
aims and constitution stood ready to their  
hands. "To compete on equal grounds with  
other nations we must have more universities.  
But this is not all—we want a far better endow-  
ment of all the existing ones, not forgetting  
better opportunities for research on the part of  
both professors and students. Another crying  
need is that of more professors and better pay.  
Another is the reduction of fees."

So much has already been said of the War  
Office and its ways that one hesitates to pile  
on the agony any further. Some interesting  
things however, have been said by one of the  
highest authorities on sword manufacture in  
the country bearing upon the question of sword  
supplies. Speaking to a representative of the  
*All At Once*, this gentleman declared  
that the cavalry sword condescended by General  
Brabazon as "not worth twopence" is the  
most atrocious weapon he ever saw. It was  
designed at the War Office by those who  
seemed to have no more idea of what a sword  
should be than the man in the moon. The  
manufacturer was bound down rigidly to the  
specifications, and knew his business better  
than to remonstrate. Since the war a proper  
sword of excellent pattern has been selected,  
but scarcely had the firm begun to manu-  
facture when the work was stopped, as Pall  
Mall believed a better weapon had been found  
in Sweden. The same authority asserts that  
he has seen field officers stare, at an ordinary  
compass, and then ask "how the thing  
worked"; and he tells of an inventor who the  
other day was asked to submit for consideration  
a design for a practice cartridge which was  
offered to the Ordnance Department ten years  
ago and indignantly rejected.

## EUROPEAN DOCK EMPLOY.

## ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Considerable consternation prevailed among  
the employees of the Hongkong and Whampoa  
Dock Co. at Kowloon this morning when it  
became known that one of their fellow-work-  
men had made a desperate attempt to commit  
suicide. It seems that at about five o'clock  
the head watchman was informed of a tragedy,  
and upon proceeding to the men's quarters  
found Mr. T. Owens, a storekeeper, lying  
unconscious on the floor of his room with a  
razor by his side. He at once notified the  
police of the matter, and the injured man was  
removed to the Government Civil Hospital  
where he now lies in a critical condition. The  
motive which prompted the rash act is unknown.

## FIGHT AT YAU MATI.

Leong Won Shan and U Kwong were  
charged and remanded on the 8th inst., for  
unlawfully and maliciously wounding and in-  
flicting grievous bodily harm with a dagger  
upon Yik Loong, a bricklayer, at Temple Street,  
Yau mati, on the 7th inst., contrary to Section  
18 of Ordinance 4 of 1865. Mr. Looker (of  
Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) appeared on  
behalf of the defendants.—C. C. 274. said that  
he saw a fight at Temple Street on the night of  
the 7th and when he approached the people ran  
away. He did not see complainant there.—P. S.  
56, Dymond, deposed that on the 7th inst., at  
about 11.45 p.m. he was in company with P. S.  
105 and C. C. 164. Outside Temple Street the  
first defendant was arrested and marched off  
by a detective to No. 18 Temple Street, where  
fighting irons, bamboo poles &c. were found.  
Ascending a ladder he saw the second  
defendant apparently asleep on the roof and  
got the Chinese P. C. 164 to bring him  
down. Before complainant was taken to Hospi-  
tal he inquired of him who inflicted the  
wound and was told that Leong Shan caused it.  
On the morning of the 8th at 9.30 he took  
defendant's to the Government Civil Hospital.  
P. C. 155 asked complainant if these were the  
men who had assaulted him, and the replied  
that the first defendant was the one who stabbed  
him, but he was unable to say whether or not  
the second man had hold of his queue. They  
were then charged.—A woodsawyer deposed  
that on the night of the fight he went for a walk  
and at 8 o'clock he saw a great crowd and four  
or five men fighting. He did not see any  
bamboos used, nor did he observe the de-  
fendants or complainant in the crowd. He  
saw a short man cut another who yelled "save  
life." The wounded man was removed to the  
Station and the short man bolted. About thirty  
or forty people were present, and he followed  
them to the Station. The first defendant was  
sentenced to three months' hard labour and  
the second defendant was discharged.

## A CASE FOR CHINA.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, before Mr. J.  
H. Kemp, a native, with others not in custody,  
was charged with stealing \$1,000 from a shop-  
coolie at Tung Kuo district, China. A man-  
darin watched the case on behalf of the Chi-  
nese Government. From evidence taken it  
appears that on the 13th August last, a shop-  
keeper was carrying two bags, each containing  
\$500, on a bamboo pole for the purpose of de-  
positing it in a bank. These men got wind of  
the affair, attacked the shopkeeper and robbed  
him of his load. The defendant, hereupon,  
boarded a steamer en route to Hongkong, and  
up a river, there was supposed to be that the  
shopkeeper was awaiting his arrival and sub-  
sequently had him arrested. At the time our  
reporter left the Court this case was pending.

## PROPERTY SALE.

Mr. Geo. P. Lamont put up for public  
auction, this afternoon, eight lots of valuable  
property, comprising as many first class Euro-  
pean dwelling-houses on the Causeway Road,  
facing the Hon. Sir Paul Chater's residence.  
Although individual investors were represented,  
but by a few Chinese gentlemen, estate brokers  
were present, as usual, in full force. Lots  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, described in the particulars  
and conditions of sale as houses Nos. 46, 48,  
50, and 52, Causeway Road, respectively, were with-  
drawn at \$16,000, \$15,000, \$15,500 and \$15,500.  
Lot 5 started at \$15,500. Mr. Ahmed Ramjaha  
offering \$15,500. Mr. Chan Sek San advanced  
by \$100 against his competitor to \$16,000 and  
at this figure the property was knocked down to  
him. It abuts on the North side on Cause-  
way Road and measures thereon 36 feet and 6  
inches or thereabouts on the South side on  
other portion of Island Lot 424 and measuring  
thereon 26 feet and 3 inches or thereabouts;  
on the East side on other portion of the said  
Lot and measuring thereon 89 feet and on the  
West side on other portion of the same Lot  
and measuring thereon 92 feet and 9 inches or  
thereabouts. The property contains in the  
whole an area of 2,385 square feet or there-  
abouts, and is intended to be registered in the  
Land Office as subsection 5 of section A of  
Island Lot 424 together with the messuages,  
erections and buildings thereon and known as  
Nos. 54, Causeway Road. It is held for the term of  
999 years from the 28th day of May, 1855; at  
the apporportioned yearly Crown rent of \$6.17.  
House Nos. 56 and 58—put up as the 1st  
and 10th lots—did not reach the owners'  
reserve and were accordingly withdrawn at  
\$15,700 and \$15,900. House No. 60 was the  
last to come under the hammer. It fetched  
\$16,500 and was bought by Mr. Poon Kam  
Chan.

## A VEXED QUESTION.

## OUR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Mrs. H. Ehmer, residing at No. 1 "Fairview,"  
Robinson Road, charged her cook with unlaw-  
fully leaving her services without giving notice  
on the 13th inst., and with stealing \$4.85, on  
the 14th inst. He was further charged with  
stealing from the house-boy a pair of brown  
water-gauze trousers, value \$2.50, on the 13th  
inst. From the evidence it seems that the  
defendant was employed by prosecutrix for a  
week, and on the 13th inst., she handed him  
\$10, with which to buy food. The same day  
he spent \$2.87, and on the 13th, \$2.24,  
and then sent the house-boy to tell Mrs.  
Ehmer that he had no money to purchase  
provisions. She refused to hear him, and he  
left her, but defendant sent him in again with  
the same result. Defendant then went per-  
sonally and informed her that he had lost the  
balance of the money and had nothing with  
which to buy food. She told him that when  
he returned she would speak to him  
about the matter. At 7 o'clock the house-boy  
reported that the cook had gone and there was  
no "chow." It was subsequently learned that he  
left with some of the house-boy's clothing. The  
matter was reported to the police, and later on  
they found him at Okamoto, Conduit Road, the  
resident of his former master. At the Magis-  
tracy this morning he was convicted, and on  
the first count, was fined \$25 or one month's  
hard labour, and one month's imprisonment  
on each of the other counts. Mr. Kemp  
told defendant that he had not accepted the  
situation to work, but in order to steal.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASE OF SERGEANT-MAJOR  
J. POWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
SIR,—With reference to my letter which ap-  
peared in your issue of the 13th instant, I am  
pleased to be able to state for the information  
of the general public that all subscriptions  
received for the benefit of the wife and family  
of John Power, late Sergeant-Major Hongkong  
Volunteer Corps, will be administered solely  
by the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery,  
Hongkong.

Faithfully yours,  
CHARLES HARVEY  
Coy. Qr. Mr. Sergt.  
Royal Garrison Artillery.  
R. G. A. Sergeants' Mess,  
Victoria Barracks,  
Hongkong, 14th October, 1903.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

American (Hongkong) 19th inst.  
Indian (Kunming) 20th inst.  
French (Yarra) 22nd inst.  
Canadian (Empress of India) 25th inst.

The A. L. S. N. Co.'s *Frankford* and  
left Mof for this port to-day.  
The C. P. R. Co.'s *Empress of Japan*  
arrived at Vancouver on 13th inst. at 8.30 p.m.  
The C. S. R. Co.'s *Kunming* from  
Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this  
port on 13th inst. p.m.

The *S.S. Louisa Castle* left Manila yester-  
day afternoon, 14th inst., and may be expected  
here about Saturday morning.  
The *M. S. Co.'s* *Yarra*, with the next  
French Mail will leave Saigon to-morrow, the  
16th inst., at midnight for this port.  
The C. P. R. Co.'s *Atlanta* arrived at  
Kobe at 5 p.m. on 13th inst. and left Japan  
at 2 p.m. yesterday. The *Nagasaki* from  
Shanghai is due to arrive at 9 a.m. to-day.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer  
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.



## TELEGRAMS.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## INTERPORT MATCH.

## WIN FOR HONGKONG.

BY AN INNINGS AND 28 RUNS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 15th October,

2.50 p.m.

The third day of the match opened with the best of weather prevailing. The two not-outs, A. E. Lanning and W. J. Turnbull, who appeared so well-set last evening when their respective totals stood at 20 and 41, went to the wickets on the resumption of play this morning and did not carry the score much further before the partnership was dissolved by the fall of Lanning, who failed to improve his total, one of Shanghai's smartest bats, G. C. Dew and V. H. Lanning added big scores, and when the bell sounded for tiffin the telegraph showed 180 for nine.

3.42 p.m.

The match has closed, Hongkong being victorious by an innings and 28 runs. As they left the field, the visitors were loudly cheered by the Shanghai team and the large crowd which had assembled on the ground to see the final stage of the match.

Full scores are as follows:—

HONGKONG—FIRST INNINGS.	
R. Hancock (Captain)	11
Lieut. H. W. Smith	27
W. C. D. Turner	88
J. T. Dixon	0
H. Hancock	9
Lieut. W. F. Lumsden, R.A.	136
H. Arthur	14
A. G. Ward	17
T. E. Pearce	24
C. R. S. Cooper	20
R. E. O. Bird, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	386

SHANGHAI—FIRST INNINGS.	
A. E. Lanning	0
K. J. McKuen	55
W. J. Turnbull	1
W. H. Moule	20
W. H. C. Weippert	15
W. J. Tyack	4
V. H. Lanning	0
R. C. Farbridge (Captain)	15
G. M. Billings	4
G. C. Dew, not out	1
W. H. Jackson	0
Extras	7
Total	122

SHANGHAI—SECOND INNINGS.	
A. E. Lanning	20
W. H. Moule	13
W. H. C. Weippert	3
W. J. Turnbull	51
K. J. McKuen	0
W. J. Tyack	5
G. C. Dew, not out	52
V. H. Lanning	31
G. M. Billings	0
W. H. Jackson	0
R. C. Farbridge (Captain)	0
Extras	7
Total	191

[Upon the receipt of the news in Hongkong, the President of the Cricket Club, Mr. E. W. Mitchell, wired the following message to Mr. R. Hancock, Captain of the Hongkong Eleven: "Hearty congratulations to yourself and team from President and Members Hongkong Cricket Club." The news, which was communicated to the President, was officially confirmed by wire received by him from Shanghai.]

The N. C. D. News of 14th inst. says: "To the disappointment of all cricketers in Shanghai the steamship Tartar was twelve hours late on her voyage from Hongkong, and, instead of reaching Shanghai on Saturday, only arrived here yesterday morning. But the irascible team from the Southern port, although disappointed at the loss of a day which meant congenial welcome, introductory dinner at the Shanghai Club, and landed here yesterday happy, jovial, smiling, and quite ready for practice on the cricket ground they will appear on this week in—let us hope, not too disastrous matches. All day they practised cricket under the new conditions, and after an experiment which gave them a thorough acquaintance with the peculiarities of the pitch, repaired to the residence of Mr. A. P. Wood, where they met all the beauty and, inter alia, cricketing talent of Shanghai. They were not dismayed by the late arrival, quality, and spent a most enjoyable evening."

## The Chancellor of the Exchequer at Birmingham.

LONDON, 13th October.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain speaking in Birmingham said that the Government would not dissolve until the lessons of the War Commission Report had been applied and the War Office re-organised. He foresaw a reduction of the income tax.

LATER.

## Russia and Japan.

The Japanese Minister has received an official telegram indicating that there is no need whatever for alarm. It is believed that this message was sent because the alarming rumours circulating in Europe have reached Japan.

## The Tsar's Visit to Rome.

It is generally felt that the Tsar's postponement of his visit to Rome is due to the situation in the East and not to the fear of Socialist demonstrations.

(N. C. D. News.)

## The Evacuation of Manchuria.

Chefoo, 9th October.

There are no signs of evacuation at Newchwang. Two Russian sentries having died of plague, Chinese guards have been stationed at the gate.

The expectant Tsoai of Newchwang, Ling, is still at Chinchou, according to native reports.

## The Negotiations between Russia and Japan.

Tokio, 9th October.

The negotiations between Russia and Japan are proceeding at Tokio, but the details are kept absolutely secret.

## The Proposed Opening of Wiju.

Tokio, 9th October.

Mr. Pavloff, replying to Corea's proposal to open Wiju and close Yong-Ampho, has objected to the entire absence of trade prospects at Wiju as compared with Phuyongyang while farther, the unsettled state of Manchuria rendered the opening of Wiju dangerous.

## Russia and Japan.

Kobe, 10th October.

It is not known here where the Japanese Standing Squadron now is, but it is believed it left Sasebo yesterday for Hakata Bay.

To-day's Tokio report states that negotiations are not proceeding quite satisfactorily. There has been no meeting since Friday. Baron Rosen is awaiting instructions from Viceroy Alexieff.

## The Negotiation between Russia and Japan.

Tokio, 10th October.

The statement published on the 5th inst. in London, to the effect that Russia has proposed to Japan to partition Corea, is baseless.

## A MACAO EXCURSION INCIDENT.

MEN AND MEALS.

A bad speculation seems to have been made by one of the chateaus of the *Kinsan* on the occasion of her trip to Macao on the 2nd August last when a large number of persons availed themselves of the excursion arranged in connection with the procession at Taipa Island. It appears that 287 meals were guaranteed to say nothing of bar boys and tins of cigarettes for the bandmen. The table d'hôte was supplied by the King Edward Hotel, and the bill came to \$510.13 of which \$280 was paid on account. The balance of \$230.13 remained outstanding and was the subject of an action brought by Messrs. Dorajee & Co. against Mr. J. T. de Souza, a clerk in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The case was heard by the Puisne Judge, His Honour A. G. Wise, at the Supreme Court this morning, when Mr. J. H. Hays, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiff. The evidence of Mr. Dorajee showed that the King Edward Hotel arranged to supply the meals at \$2 per head, and that on the 31st August the defendant paid \$280 on account with an intimation that the balance would be remitted the following week.

Mr. Souza, who conducted his own defence, argued that plaintiffs had committed a breach of contract in not abiding by instructions in seeing that each person in sitting down to the meals was supplied with a ticket. Out of 478 people on board the steamer only 101 received tickets, 83 of which he sold himself. Consequently plaintiffs had been overpaid, and he wanted a reduction.

His Lordship:—How can you get over this fact? You wrote enclosing \$280 on account, and said you would pay the balance. It was a bad speculation, I suppose, and you want to get out of it. I can do nothing for you. Judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

## HIDDEN THIBET.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS IN LHASSA.

JAPANESE PRIEST'S EXPERIENCES.

[Continued.]

## FAREWELL TO MANASAROWA.

It is in the strain that Kawaguchi writes of his last look at the beautiful lake amid the snows of the Himalayas, which both Hindus and Tibetans alike regard with veneration. Close to it rises the tiny rivulet which in course of time becomes the mighty Brahmaputra, flowing to the north of the Himalayas through the inhospitable and elevated desert of the Korkache, which is bounded by Mount Kailasa on the west, and Lake Tengchi, near Lhasa, on the east. But before the left the vicinity of the two great lakes Manasarowa and Ravanaputra, out of one of which flows the Sutlej, and on the other, to all intents and purposes, the Brahmaputra—Kawaguchi visited the "hot springs of the five colours," which is little to

the north-west close to the base of Mount Kailasa. The deposits around these springs are of all tints, blue, red, yellow, purple, and green, and the landscape, with the strong sunlight producing rainbow-like effects, is enchanting in the extreme. The large River Rancheen Kanbapu rises hereabouts and flows to the westward; this I take to be a tributary of the Sutlej. On the river bank is a venerable Buddhist temple standing in a position of great natural beauty, a truly appropriate sitting, as the narrator reminds us, for such a gem. As to the hot springs, he states that they number three of large size and many small ones, and that the temperature is a long way over 100 deg. Fahrenheit. It was more than he could bear when holding his hand in the water. Lumps of the lime deposit are carried away by the pilgrims who visit the spot, in the belief that they possess hidden medicinal virtues. It was on the 15th of July that Kawaguchi quitted Lake Manasarowa and turned his footsteps eastward. Looking back at the magnificent sheet of water, with the distant snowy peaks of Manli reflected in its very centre, he congratulated himself on being, as he believed, the first Japanese traveller to gaze on its loveliness. He might travel a thousand ri (a ri is the Japanese mile—two and a half English miles) by sea and land, he said, and not look on such splendour again! Beginning the descent, for Manasarowa is a lake, almost a sea, high up amid the Himalayan peaks, he had the mountain top spread out before him, as he expresses it, like the crests of ocean waves. In the distance were a dozen or more tents pitched on the edge of the most inhospitable-looking section of the country thereabouts, and that day, in the wilds, he met with many beggars, often in the most out-of-the-way places, who pleaded for alms. Despite appearances, however, they belonged not always to a class whose necessities had driven them to this course, but very often were ascetics whose aim it was, in these unfrequented regions, to add to their geographical knowledge and extend acquaintance with the mountaineers. When roaming about in a slovenly, dressed fashion, as was their habit, they were able to pass freely without incurring the suspicion of being well-to-do, and in a region like the Korkache, infested as it is with highwaymen, Kawaguchi regards this as an important consideration.

"A TOWN OF HUNGRY DEMONS." This hair-raising title is given by Kawaguchi to a place which he visited shortly afterwards. On the way thither he began to experience no little difficulty in keeping pace with his sturdy travelling companions, who were mostly small traders. They were, like all Tibetans, he declares, extraordinarily strong in the leg, and it was quite impossible for him, even under usual conditions, to maintain their rate of speed when crossing mountains. On the day in question he felt weak, and falling behind for a few minutes he applied a little of the *mogusa* ("moxa") to his shins. This is a well-known and very old-fashioned remedy among the Japanese. A little pile of what seems to be tinder is placed on the leg over the seat of pain and set on fire. As it smoulders away it is said to "draw out" the tired feeling—the counter-irritant principle, it would appear—but a scar remains where the *mogusa* has lain. The system is not likely to take root, nowadays, in the Occident. Kawaguchi assures us that almost at once "his feet were lighter," and he hastened to overtake his friends. Presently their eyes were gladdened by the sight of a splendid temple, standing well out, on a fine site across the River Sampo, another name for the Brahmaputra. The stone altars formed a linked chain, he tells us, like cars in a railway train. He had seen the same thing at temples in the Himalayas, and, talking of the Himalayas and railways, he says, in his amusingly chatty way: "There is a bird in that mountainous region which screeches exactly like a locomotive's whistle."

But to proceed with a narrative of his progress towards Lhasa, he explains that the title "Town of Hungry Demons" is a literal rendering of the name Puntapuli, and that the Tibetans not properly comprehending the meaning of the term in Hindustani, originally adopted the Indian name, though it reflects on themselves as being a very dirty and objectionable people. This the priest's personal observation warranted him in asserting is "legal tender," they will yet regard with the implicit faith to them begotten of the words "British Dollar."—*Sarawak Gazette.*

The scheme itself is undoubtedly beset with many difficulties and dangers, and not the least among them will be the problem, how to inspire the native races with confidence that the new token, of diminished size, will permanently represent as good value as they were wont to attribute to the coin, which, until they hear that it is repudiated as demonetised coinage, although it may still be dubbed for a certain time to their astonished ears "legal tender," they will yet regard with the implicit faith to them begotten of the words "British Dollar."—*Sarawak Gazette.*

## EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

PROBLEM OF ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

His Excellency the Viceroy in distributing the prizes at the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, said:—"I have frequently pondered over the kind of education that we give to the class of boys of whom I have been speaking, of the difficulties that attend it, and of the supreme responsibility of Government in the matter. Take the problem in its elementary aspects. These are the main European boys; they are the sons of parents who in all probability received a European education. It is desirable, may it be essential, that they should do the same. If it were not that India is 6,000 miles from England they would for the most part be going to the grammar schools, the boarding schools, or the public schools of England. Distance and expense, which is the corollary of distance, are the only factors that prevent it. Now these boys are for the most part being trained for employment in this country. It is a natural inclination on the part of sons to follow the professions of their fathers, and if we look to the classes of persons from whom the latter are mainly drawn, namely clerks in Government offices, persons in the employ of Government in the Postal and Telegraphs, in the Military Works and Public Works, in the Salt and opium Railway employees, and commissioned officers in the army and commercial men, we shall at once detect the natural bent of the career of their sons. And thus I am brought to my second point, which is this—that all

## THE CURRENCY.

The impending changes in the currency of the Straits Settlements by which it is sought to bring about a fixity of exchange between gold and the new silver coinage will undoubtedly confer great benefits on a large majority of the mercantile and other communities in this part of the world. But it is equally certain that the change will not be effected without serious dislocation of trade, and an interference with its freedom, against which signs of resentment in Singapore are already not wanting.

For Sarawak, it was hoped that in common with the surrounding Protectorate States, this country might have shared the privileges and responsibilities of participating in the present scheme of conversion. And we have reason to know that the authorities in Singapore, from the High Commissioner downwards, were disposed to admit that mutual benefits would accrue to the adjoining countries from a simultaneous adoption of the new currency and its attendant restrictions. The home government, however, decided otherwise, and although the inconvenience which must result during the "period of prohibition" in Singapore, will cause serious trouble to trade, Sarawak will of course ultimately adopt the new Straits coinage, and discard the present British and Mexican dollars.

It has been said, that the disturbance to trade and to the relations between debtor and creditor which will be caused by the new changes, will not be so great as that which has of recent years been brought about by fluctuations in the value of silver. This may or may not be so; but the one is an already known quantity, and of the other we can only surmise. But there are not wanting signs that the difficulties in carrying out preventative measures, and the dangers which must arise from the enforcing of the drastic steps necessary to guard against the importation of the prohibited coinage as also against the export of the new tokens, will be of a greater extent and graver nature than was at first anticipated.

We suppose that the present operations in the Straits may be said to have been directly brought about by the recommendations of the Committee, which was recently appointed to inquire into the Straits Settlement currency. Presumably, therefore, the decision, to exclude Sarawak and other adjoining countries from participation in the scheme, is based on the recommendations of the committee, which we are aware were to that effect. Nevertheless, the committee especially warned Hongkong and the other Treaty Ports against changing their standard, unless they did so concurrently with their great hinterland China.

The bill, recently passed through the legislative council in Singapore, made ample provision for enforcing the necessary measures which will have to be taken for the prevention of smuggling the new coins out of, or the old coins into, the Straits Settlements, during the period of prohibition. But the difficulties of efficiently carrying out these measures will be very considerable in a hitherto free port, where no customs house has ever existed.

It is believed, in some quarters that, the recommendation of the committee to exclude Sarawak and other adjoining countries from participation in the scheme of currency conversion, arose from a misconception of the committee in regard to figures relating to the trade of the Straits Settlements which were laid before them. However this may be, it is certain that the evils, which must arise on the introduction of the currency in Singapore, together with the shock to trade caused by the sudden change to a different currency, and for a time at least, to a violently fluctuating exchange, with the adjoining countries, might have been minimised to a great extent by including Sarawak and other neighbouring countries in the present scheme.

The scheme itself is undoubtedly beset with many difficulties and dangers, and not the least among them will be the problem, how to inspire the native races with confidence that the new token, of diminished size, will permanently represent as good value as they were wont to attribute to the coin, which, until they hear that it is repudiated as demonetised coinage, although it may still be dubbed for a certain time to their astonished ears "legal tender," they will yet regard with the implicit faith to them begotten of the words "British Dollar."—*Sarawak Gazette.*

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these boys and young men as they leave this school become in their several walks of life the custodians of precisely the same principles and standards of honour and integrity, and manly bearing which we associate with the education that is given in English schools; and they go forth under—

## A SOLEMN OBLIGATION.

to uphold these standards among an alien people and in a foreign land. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, the character of Englishmen is the passport of England in India. It is the regimental flag which flies above the fighting line, and we are all fighting for the betterment of this country—in peace as well as in war. Well, if these schools are to be not only a preparation for employment, but also, as they ought to be, a nursery of national character, then I think you will see that Government cannot afford to look at them with idleness or indifference, but that we must watch them with a very friendly and fatherly eye, because the products whom they turn out are going to be included among the instruments who help to do the work of Government in this country and to sustain or to degrade—God forbid that it should ever be the latter—the priceless heritage of the British name. (Cheers.) The next thought that occurs to one is the difficulty that these European schools in India encounter and he countervailing advantages, if there be such, that they enjoy. I have already pointed out that the parents are mostly persons of small means, from which it follows that there are many advantages that they cannot give to their sons. Then, the colleges or schools themselves, as the case may be, cannot look back, as so many English institutions can, upon wealthy founders, upon useful endowments, or upon unimpaired patrons. They are not old enough to have acquired a tradition, they are scarcely homogeneous enough to produce an "esprit de corps," there is always the sense, inevitable in a foreign country, that they are not indigenous, born of the soil, but that they are exotics transplanted to a strange land and struggling against an unpropitious environment. Then there is the tremendous and perpetual difficulty, which arises from the same cause, of procuring suitable and well-qualified teachers. These are the

## DARKER SIDES OF THE PICTURE.

But there are brighter aspects also. Is the first place the boys who are educated here have been born in India, where also their fathers have served, very likely for a life-time. From this connection should spring both a knowledge of the country and a love for it. Next, they have not to learn to accustom themselves when they go forth into the world to a new climate and to unfamiliar surroundings. Thirdly, there are good prospects before them. Not a single lad who is worthy of his salt need despair of getting creditable and remunerative employment. Lastly, in the large atmosphere of this great empire, the greatest experiment in political and administrative science that the world can show, they ought to be free from the petty conventions of a narrower existence and should imbibe generous and noble ideas. These as it seems to me are the merits and drawbacks of European schools in India. I will not be so rash as to decide which of the two preponderates. A little while back I said something about

## THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT.

I wish to revert to that subject. I remember that when, in 1900, I addressed the Anglo-Indian Association in Calcutta, and spoke to them about some of the weaknesses of their position, I was fiercely assailed by the organs of that body as a bitter opponent. This is the oldest fallacy in the world—the theory that the friend who points out your failings is an enemy. Even Job, the most patient of men, occasionally succumbed to it. (Laughter.) A year and a half later, in September 1900, we held the Simla Educational Conference at this place, and once again all the people whose life is one long steepclimb of jumping at conclusions about things that they do not know were ready to assail the Government of India for having neglected the interests of European education in this country. I am glad to say that we did nothing of the kind. Amid the various aspects of education in India that we have been examining and analysing for the last five years, none has demanded more exhaustive research or excited warmer sympathy from the Government than the instruction and bringing up of European and Eurasian children in India (Cheers). We take no credit for our interest. We should be unfit to rule India if we did not feel it, and we should be hypocrites in feeling it if we were not prepared to translate our sentiments into action. Neither would I pretend for one moment that this interest is any new thing. More than forty years ago, Lord Canning, that wise and sagacious Viceroy, devoted himself to the study and furtherance of European education in India. At a later date Lord Lytton followed energetically in his footsteps. Then in the past half century the cause has had many faithful friends among officials, among the clergy, chief of whom I would name Archdeacon Bayly, among missionaries and among private persons, but you may say: "What has all this to do with the present, and what are the Indian Government of to-day doing or about to do in order to show that their interest is sincere?"

## WHAT GOVERNMENT ARE DOING.

The question is a very reasonable one and I will briefly answer it. After the Simla Conference two years ago, we invited the Directors of Public Instruction who had come up to Simla for that object to meet in a separate conference to consider the question of European and Eurasian education in India. We found that there was a great deal that required to be done. There are 400 in all of these schools and colleges throughout India, and they educate 33,000 pupils. Government expend upon them 8-12 lakhs a year, but only 2-3 lakhs are contributed by private subscription. Many of the schools we found to be in an unsatisfactory position. Their finances were embarrassed and had in many cases been mismanaged. Their educational standards were mediocre and their staff of teachers inadequate and ill paid. This school itself is not in quite as

flourishing a state of health as we should all desire; for whereas it ought to have 150 boys to pay its way, and once had 150, it now only has 82, of whom 12 are day-boys. Well, when our Conference had reported, we addressed the local Governments in November 1901, and we suggested a new code for European education throughout India which should provide a remedy for most of the evils that we discovered to exist. A further committee of Inspectors was appointed in March 1902 to draw up this

## NEW CODE.

We have since had its report, which has been referred to the local Government and I saw the other day that a provincial conference in the Punjab had pronounced it to be the greatest advance in the cause of European education that had ever been registered in this country. (Cheers.) When it comes into operation what will it be found that Government have done for the cause of European education in India? I shall be disappointed if our scheme does not contain the following points:—The appointment of a separate Inspector in each province for European schools alone; the institution of a special training College at Allahabad with pecuniary assistance to the students in order to provide the present crying want of duly-qualified teachers; better means for getting out such persons also from home and for giving them adequate salaries; a more liberal system of scholarships and Government grants, and a modification of the rigid rules by which the schools are now fettered, as regards courses of study and departmental examination. If we can carry out all these projects, as I hope they may, then I think that my colleagues and I may perhaps congratulate ourselves upon having given a positive lift forward to European and Eurasian education in India in our time. (Cheers.)

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer	110/11
" Bank Bills, on demand	110 7/16
" Credits, 4 months' sight	110 13/16
" Demands, 4 months' sight	110 13/16
ON BERLIN, (demand)	M. 1. 90
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand	105 3/4
" Credits, 4 months' sight	105 3/4
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
" Credits, 30 days' sight	45 1/2
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer	139 1/2
" On demand	139 1/2
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer	72 1/2
" Private 30 days' sight	72 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T.	90 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	150 1/2
Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael	57 1/2
Silver	28 1/2

## OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per chest
MALWA	@ 900/00
" LAST YEAR	@ 940/00
" OLDEST	@ 1030/00
BATNA NEW	@ 1030/00
BENARES NEW	@ 1030/00
PERSIAN (PAPER)	@ 700/00

## To-day's Advertisements.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW.

## THE Company's Steamship

## "HAILOONG."

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOUGLAS, LAIDLAK &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [12570]

## THE POPULAR SCOTCH IS "BLACK &amp; WHITE."

JAMES BUCHANAN &amp; CO. SOLE WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H. M. THE KING and

HRH. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO., Queen's Road Central.

(148)



Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY-SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	On 17th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"POLYPHEMUS"	On 18th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 24th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DANFA"	On 31st October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 7th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 14th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 21st November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 28th November.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERDEEN	"PAK LING"	On 27th October.
LONDON & ANTWERP	"TANTALUS"	On 10th November.
MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 15th November.
LONDON & ANTWERP	"POLYPHEMUS"	On 24th November.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERDEEN	"ANTENOR"	On 8th December.
LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 15th December.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERDEEN	"PROMETHEUS"	On 22nd December.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERDEEN	"DARDANUS"	On 5th January.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS.	"DANFA"	On 2nd November.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"PELEUS"	On 2nd December.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	16th October.
SHANGHAI	"KALGA"	17th "
AMOI, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	17th "
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	21st "
WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"NANOHANG"	24th "
MANILA	"TAIYUAN"	26th "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	26th "
KOBE	"TSINAN"	27th "

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

W.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1903.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For.	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 17th Oct., at 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 24th Oct., at 10 A.M.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1903.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	Nov. 14, 1903.
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	W. E. Craven	Dec. 14, "
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	R. P. Craven	

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations.	Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing Dates.
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIJIN MARU"	T. Ogata	SATURDAY, 17th Oct.
FOR FOOCHOW	"ANPING MARU"	J. Goto	SUNDAY, 18th Oct.
FOR ANPING	"MAIDZURU MARU"	K. Akashi	SUNDAY, 18th Oct.
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIGI MARU"	T. W. Groves	FRIDAY, 23rd Oct.

\* Via SWATOW and AMOI.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20. RETURN, \$36.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation. Unrivaled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1903. [804e]

STEAM TO CANTON.

The Splendid New Steel Twin Screw Steamer

"KWONG CHOW,"

1,474 Tons, Captain Walker, leaves HONGKONG for CANTON at 3.30 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following days leaving CANTON at 5 P.M. Unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Ship lighted throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare, \$4 Single Journey.

Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is West of the Hongkong Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1903. [1322e]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"

Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on Week Days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao, on Week Days at 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.

FARE:—(Week Days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3; Return Ticket, \$5. 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

On Excursion Sundays, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket, \$2; Return Ticket, \$3. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on Board or at Macao Hotel, \$5. On Sundays, \$5 extra will be charged for each cabin with accommodations for two or more passengers.

WHARF—At the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip EVERY SUNDAY. It takes only 3½ hours to reach Macao.

MING ON & CO.,

2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1903. [1073e]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1903. [1244e]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivaled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship.

Captain.

Tons.

Sailing Date.

ROHILLA MARU

Ernest Bent

3,869

TUESDAY, 20th October, at 11 A.M.

ROSETTA MARU

H. S. Smith

3,876

SATURDAY, 24th October at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1903.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SEGOWIA,"

Captain Förek, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1903. [1146e]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN,"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1903. [1243e]

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

司公限有船輪華中

FOR MOI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MANZILLA, MEXICO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"CHINGWO,"

Captain Parkinson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, at Noon.

For Freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 20, Des Voeux Road.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1903. [1450e]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS, LAFFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [1245e]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LOONGSANG,"

Captain G. S. Weigall, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1903. [1235e]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NIPPON,"

Captain Klausberger, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Prinsep's Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1903. [1234e]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ

AND PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to the BRAZILS, SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"FRANZ FERDINAND,"

Captain Matcovich, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October.

For Information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Prinsep's Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1903. [1108e]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

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SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"NORDKYN,"

Captain A. Beer, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th instant.

To be followed by the Steamship

"HERMISTON,"

Captain W. T. Bain, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 18th November.

For Freight, &c., apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1903. [1095e]

Intimations.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

渣打中國日本何蘭輪船公司

REGULAR STEAMSHIP LINE FROM JAVA TO CHINA AND JAPAN, AND BACK.

THE HEAD AGENCY of the above Company has been OPENED at No. 3, DUDDELL STREET.

R. BISSCHOP, General Agent.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1903. [1213e]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER

guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.







HIGH CLASS  
GENTLEMEN'S  
OUTFITTERS.

EVERYTHING  
UP TO DATE.  
28, Queen's Road.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.,



28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG,

GENERAL DRAPERS & HIGH CLASS  
DRESS-MAKERS.

HIGH CLASS  
GENTLEMEN'S  
OUTFITTERS.

FAMED FOR  
SHIRTS.  
28, Queen's Road.

#### DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ball Dresses, Bridal Gowns, In and Outdoor Costumes, Riding Habits, Cycling Skirts, Tea Gowns, etc.

#### CUT, FIT, AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

Ladies' own materials made up. This Department is under the direct supervision of a Highly Qualified English Dressmaker. Customers living at Coast Ports or inland who are unable to call for fitting should send for patterns and estimates, which will be promptly forwarded free of charge. When ordering, always send a well-fitting dress as pattern, so that we may get the exact measurements and insure perfect fit without unnecessary delay. If customer is not on our books, a deposit of, at least half the amount of estimate is required on placing all making up orders; balance before delivery.

#### PARISIENNE MILLINERY.

A large selection of the latest French and English creations always arriving. Also a large stock of Plain and Fancy Straw Hats, Trimmed to order under European supervision.

#### DRESS GOODS.

Tweeds, Serges, Meltons, Froizes, Hopsacks, and full range of Fancy Dress Materials, always on hand.

#### GLOVES.

Black, Tan, White, and Beaver Kid and Suede Gloves stocked from September to end of February. Silk and Cotton in stock throughout the year.

#### HOSIERY.

Ladies' and Children's Summer Cotton, Cashmere, and Lisle Thread Hose, Children's White and Colored Socks. Ladies' Openwork and Embroidered Cashmere, Spun Silk, and Cotton Hose (Tan and Black and Colors).

#### SILKS AND SATINS.

Undoubtedly the very best stock in the Far East, and includes English and French Silks and Satins in all makes and colors, Rich Broches, Bengalines, Peau de Soies, Glacés, Foulards, Chenes; Moirés, Satin Merveilleux, Silk Duchesse, etc., etc.

#### CHIFFONS AND GAUZES.

Accordion pleated Chiffons in all widths. Plain Chiffons and Gauzes, Crepe de Chine, Satin Chiffon Cloth, Bridal Net, Embroidered Dress Nets, and Gauzes in great variety.

#### RIBBONS.

Black, White and Colored, Plain and Fancy Ribbons, in all widths and qualities.

#### LACES.

Guipure, Torchon, Valenciennes, Paris Laces and Insertions, including all the newest makes on the market. Splendid selection of new Lace ties, Collars, and Robes, direct from the best French houses.

#### LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Wool Combinations, Silk and Wool Vests, Cholera Belts, White Cotton Vests, Nainsook Chemises, Knickers, Night Dresses, Camisoles, Combinations, Bath and Dressing Gowns, etc.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

Stocked in English and American shapes. An entirely new stock will shortly arrive. It includes all kinds of the best makes in ladies' and children's smart footwear.

#### CORSETS.

In the following makes:—Madam Leider, Prima Donna, The Model straight-fronted, Y. and N. Cycling.

#### THE SANAKOR.

A new and thoroughly up-to-date high class corset in rich brocade.

#### THE RIBBON CORSET.

Ideally Cool for the East; this corset is made up of bands of thick ribbon or petersham, fitting below the bust yet affording perfect support.

#### UMBRELLAS AND SUNSHADES

With natural or fancy handles, silk lace and chiffon covers in the latest fashions.

#### HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.

All kinds of Bed and Table Linen stocked, Calicoes, Long Cloth Shirtings, Prints, Oxford Shirtings, Flannels and Flannel-ettes in large variety.

#### LININGS.

We hold a full Range of Dressmakers' Linings and Sundries Sateens, Linenets, Selencies, Black, Blacks, &c.

WM. POWELL, LTD.,  
DRAPERS.

Arrival of our

SECOND SHIPMENT

—OF—

CHOICE GOODS.

The very latest in Winter Jackets,  
Opera Cloaks, Lace Berthas, Stoles, Rich  
Furs, Dress Nets and Chiffons.

NEW GLACE SILK

Warranted not crack or split.

BOYS' & GIRLS' BOOTS.

Lawn Mowers, Garden Syringes,  
Household Utensils of  
every description.

#### TRIMMINGS

Of every Description. Rich Silk Appliques Silk and Motifs in floral designs. Pearl, Jet, and Bead, Silk Braid, Sequins on Net, Silk on Lace. The latest Wool Trimmings and others too numerous to mention.

#### JACKETS AND FURS.

Heavy winter Jackets, Stylish Golf Capes, Handsome Fur Coats, Capes and Jackets for travellers, Opera Cloaks and Wraps. Light Summer Rain and Dust Cloaks.

#### VELVETS, VELVETEENS,

Feather and Fur Boas, and Light Silk Chiffon, Lace and Net Ruffles and Fascinators.

#### BED AND BEDDINGS

Single and Double beds, Camp, Air, and Chair beds. Infants' Cots, Hair, Flock, Feather, Rattan, and Spring Mattresses. Bolsters, Pillows, Cushions, etc., in stock or made to order.

#### CURTAINS.

Cream or White Lace in all lengths; also in Tapestry, Rep, Crettonne, and Chinelle.

#### TABLE COVERS

In all the newest designs and makes.

#### CARPETS.

Axmipster, Brussels Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpet Squares in various qualities. Prices up to \$300.

#### QUILT AND BLANKET DEPT.

Silk-covered Eider Down and White and Colored Quilts. White, Scarlet, and Colored Blankets and Rugs. Silk, Velvet and Tapestry Cushions.

#### IRONMONGERY.

Standard, Table and Hanging Lamps, Coal Scuttles and Boxes, Fenders, Fire Irons, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Fire Guards, China and Glass, Glazed Tiles, etc., etc.

#### HOUSE KEEPERS' SUNDRIES.

Brooms and Brushes, Domestic Soaps, Black Lead, Knife Powder and Boards, Butter Pats, Rolling Pins, Mouse and Rat Traps, Washing Boards, Mops, etc., etc., etc.

#### DOMESTIC.

Zinc Scullery Baths, Bedroom, Hip and Sponge Baths, Enamelled Kitchen Ware, Electro Plate, including a large Stock of Cruets.

#### GAMES:—CRICKET, TENNIS, CROQUET, FOOTBALL, PING PONG.

A large selection of Indoor Games, Hoop La' Dominoes, Chess, Draughts, Children's and Adults' Table Games stocked.

#### TOYS.

We keep every kind of Toy all the year round, from Tin Engines at 15 cts. to Magnificently Modelled Real Skin Horses at \$40; or a Cinematograph.

#### DOLLS.

Stone, Rag, Kid, Celluloid, etc. Dressed and Undressed.

#### FANCY LEATHER GOODS

For Presents, Silver, Ebony and Ivory Manicure Sets.

#### OVERMANTLES AND MIRRORS.

Handsome Gilt, White and Gold, or Walnut Frames, etc., etc., with bevelled glass, English-made.

#### GARDEN TOOLS.

Iron, Wire and Rubber Door Mats.

#### TRUNKS.

Cabin, Overland and Storage Trunks. Steel, Compressed Fibre, Millboard, Willaden Canvas, Solid, Leather, etc.

#### LADIES' HAT BOXES

In various makes, Hand Bags, Portmanteaux, Suit Cases, Gladstone Bags, Rug Straps, Cash and Deed Boxes.

#### SEWING MACHINES.

Jones' Famous Hand and Treadle Machines famous throughout the East.

#### CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING.

In all its Branches.

R. G. HECKFORD,  
MANAGER.

October 9th.